AN ACCOUNT OF THE

Proportion of the Forces of the *Confederates*, for carrying on the War againſt *France*, this Year. 1694.

	Forces on Foot.	Raiſing.	Total.
States General,	92540	15000	107540
Spaniſh Troops in the Low-Countries, Including 1500 Bavarians,	07000		07000
Spaniſh in Spain,	18000		18000
Emperor in Germany,	06000		06000
Elector of Brandenburgh, beſides thoſe in Hungary,	30000	3000	33000
Elector Palatine his Quota	06000		6000
Elector of Treeves,	1500		1500
Elector of Cologn,	02000		02000
Elector of Mentz,	02000		02000
Elector of Saxony,	12000	02000	14000
Elector of Bavaria,	08000		08000
Houſes of Lunenburgh, beſides thoſe in Hungary,	23000		23000
Under the Duke of Savoy in Piedmont of Germans,	15000	04000	45000
Under the Duke of Savoy in Piedmont Spaniſh,	12000		
Under the Duke of Savoy in Piedmont of his own	14000		
Circles of Suabia and Franconia,	24000	04000	28000
Land-Grave of Heſſe Caſſel,	06000	02000	8000
Biſhop of Liege,	06000		6000
Biſhops of Munſter and Paterborn, Their Quota.	02000		02000

The ſome of all is,

Forces on foot, 287040
Forces Raiſing, 30000
The totall. 317040

Liens'd According to Order.

London, Printed and are to be Sold by *R. Taylor*, near *Stationers Hall*. 16

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
PRIVATE LEAGUE
WITH THE
FRENCH KING.

LICENSED

March 5th.
1689.

James Fraſer.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

REASONS

Which Induced

CHARLES II. King of *England* to declare WAR againſt the STATES-GENERAL of the United Povinces in 1672.

AND OF THE

Private League

Which He entred into at the ſame Time with the FRENCH KING to carry it on.

AND TO

Eſtabliſh POPERY

IN

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.

As they are ſet down

In the HISTORY of the DUTCH WAR; Printed in French at *Paris*, with the Priviledg of the FRENCH KING in 1682.

Which Book He cauſed to be immediately Suppreſſed at the Inſtance of the Engliſh Ambaſſador.

LONDON,
Printed for *Richard Baldwin*, near the *Black-Bull* in the *Old-Baily*. MDCLXXXIX.

BODLEIANA

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REASONS

Which Induced

CHARLES the II. King of ENGLAND

To Declare War againſt the

STATES GENERAL

In MDCLXXII.

And of the PRIVATE LEAGUE *which he entred into at the ſame time with the* French King *to carry it on, and to Eſtabliſh Popery in* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland.

WHen King *Charles* II. Declared War againſt the States of the United Provinces in 1672. and aſſiſted the King of *France* by Sea in the Proſecution of a War which brought that great Commonwealth, and with it the Proteſtant Intereſt in this Part of Europe ſo very near to a final Period: It was induſtriouſly and carefully given out that Religion was not in the leaſt concern'd in the

Quarrel. The Honour of the King of *England* and of his People ſo inſolently trampled upon by the States General, the hindring of our *Eaſt India* Trade, with the Affronts which were put upon our Merchants at *Surinam*, their diſputing the Soveraignty of the Sea, and refuſing to take down their Flag to our Ships, unleſs we would promiſe to engage actually in a War againſt *France*, were the Cauſes which were publickly pretended, and anſwerable Artifices were made uſe of to engage the People to a Concurrence, which were carry'd on with ſo good Succeſs, that the Parliament conſented to allow ſuch Sums of Money as ſhould be ſufficient for the carrying on the Charges of that War.

Yet theſe Reaſons were not ſo plauſible but that moſt conſidering Men eaſily ſaw through them. Thoſe that lov'd the Proteſtant Intereſt, could not with patience endure to ſee the Tripple League, which was the greateſt Fence of their Religion againſt the growing Greatneſs of *France*, broken, and new Leagues made with a King whoſe Aim at an Univerſal Monarchy was then as viſible, though the Effects of it had not been near ſo fatal as they are now. Therefore other Methods were followed at home; the Diſſenters were Careſſed, and a Declaration of Indulgence was ſet out, wherein the King expreſſes ſo very great Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, *which he had ſo Eminently Profeſſed in his moſt deſperate Condition abroad among Roman Catholick Princes*; that he allow'd to the Proteſtant Diſſenters the publick and free Exerciſe of their

Vid. Kings Declaration of Indulgence *Decemb.* 26. 1662.

Religion,

Religion, in Houſes ſet apart for that purpoſe, which was only granted to *Roman Catholicks* in their own Houſes. And leſt this might have too much allienated the Church of *England*, whoſe Members bore ſo great a ſway in that Parliament, that a breach with them at that time might have ſtopped his Deſigns upon *Holland* in a great meaſure, by their refuſing to pay the Charges of the War, he Declares in the next Seſſion of Parliament, *That this Indulgence ſhould not any way prejudice the Church, but that he would ſupport its Rights, and it in its full Power.* Feb. 5. 1672.

His Declarations both at the time when this War was on foot, and ever afterwards as long as he liv'd, were outwardly ſo very paſſionate and warm for the Proteſtant Religion, and the Preſervation of the *Engliſh* Government, that unleſs ſuch frequent Repetitions, of that which in good Manners none would ſeem to queſtion, might look like over-doing, and ſo breed Suſpicions, nothing could have ever ſhaken that Opinion which was ſo firmly grounded in the Hearts of all his Subjects. He profeſſed that he ſhould eſteem it the moſt unpardonable Crime which could be committed againſt himſelf, to raiſe any Suſpicions of his unſteadineſs in the Proteſtant Religion in the Minds of his People; and this reſtrained almoſt all his Subjects, who were ſo dazled with his other Royal Endowments, that they could never be perſwaded to ſuſpect ſo much Artifice in a Prince, whoſe natural Goodneſs and ſweetneſs of Temper did ſo effectually charm all thoſe who had the honour to be near his Perſon. Declaration of Indulgence *Decemb.* 26. 1662.

But

But tho' theſe repeated Proteſtations had wrought ſo entire a Confidence in the minds of his People, that they reſted ſatisfy'd in the Sincerity of his Intentions, and interpreted all thoſe Actions which tended to the ſupporting of the Popiſh Intereſt in *England*, to his Tenderneſs towards the Duke of *York*, whom he reſolved never to abandon, notwithſtanding the Importunities of his People, and the Safety of Himſelf and his Kingdoms ſeemed to require it: Yet the King of *France* was not ſo tender of his Honour, as to conceal theſe private Treaties and Alliances, which at his Sollicitations the King entred into againſt the *United Provinces*, and to the deſtruction of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Overthrow of the *Engliſh* Liberties: but he conſented ſo far to the Publication of an Account of the War with *Holland*, and of the Reaſons and Motives which engaged the Two Kings to carry it on; that the Abbot *Primi*, who put out the Book in *Italian* Tongue, was employ'd by Mr. *Colbert de Croiſſy*, and a Penſion was allow'd him for his pains in publiſhing it alſo in *French*: Which Book was publiſhed by Authority at *Paris* in the Year 1682. It is well known how ſevere that Government is in matters of that nature, where nothing is ever publickly ſet forth of any Importance as to the Church or State, but what perfectly agrees with the Inclinations and Intereſts of thoſe who are there ſo very abſolute. It was publickly known at *Paris*, that Mr. *L' Abbé Primi* had a Penſion from Mr. *Colbert de Croiſſy*: and when Men are employed by Miniſters of State

to

to publiſh Accounts of the Tranſactions of the Governments, their Writings are rather looked upon as Apologies than Hiſtories: It makes no real difference, whether what a Man Writes in ſuch a caſe, be a Tranſlation or an Original, he will be ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to pleaſe thoſe who employ'd him, and all the fair Proteſtations of Sincerity, and Faithfulneſs, and Skill which ſuch a man can uſe, will be only looked upon as Words of courſe, when once the Reaſons of his ſetting up for an Hiſtorian are publickly known. The Original of the Count St. *Majolo* was printed in *Italian*; and the Priviledge ran as well to the printing it in *Italian* as *French*; Whatſoever I do judge that the Name of Count St. *Majolo* was a kind of Trick of the Abbot *Primi* to talk of ſecret Alliances, of breaking Leagues, of his Maſters perſuading the King of *England* to ſeize the *Dutch Smirna* Fleet, and of ſeveral other Secrets in the Negotiations of *Holland*, *England*, and *France* in his own Name. For, when all is laid upon a Foreigner, one may ſpeak with great aſſurance, and and the Count St. *Majolo* will then anſwer for the very things for which Monſieur *L'Abbé* receives his Penſion.

If our Miniſter at *Paris*, when this Book firſt appeared had not by a timely and a diligent application procured its being ſtopp'd, we might without queſtion have had ſeveral other Important Secrets publiſhed in the following Books (for we have only Two Books of Ten printed) which now we can only conjecture at. But the earneſt Complaints of my Lord *Preſton*, who was then Envoy from King *Charles* II. at *Verſailles*, prevailed ſo far that the Book was immediately ſtopped, and the Edition totally ſuppreſſed, ſo that

very few had ever heard of it, and much fewer eſpecially in *England*, had ſeen it. And to put a face upon the Matter, Monſieur *L' Abbé* was thrown into the *Baſtille*; from whence after a Mock-Impriſonment of nine or ten days he was let out again. All that were at *Paris* at that time knew the Story, and all thoſe that were at all acquainted with the Arbitrary Severity of the *French* Government, could eaſily ſee thro the Grimace; which was the better covered becauſe Count S. *Majola* was to bear all the blame; who if he be not related to *Buffendorfs Monzambano* (another *Italian* Count alſo) yet his Teſtimony might eaſily be over-ruled, and ſo could furniſh thoſe Perſons with a ready excuſe, whoſe Intereſt it was, that ſuch Agreements which were contrary to their open and publick Proteſtations ſhould either never be known, or if once divulged not believed.

I ſhall not ſtand to compare the matters of Fact which are here ſet down, with thoſe Reports which at that time paſs'd currant in *England*, they are things which fall within moſt peoples Memory; my buſineſs is only to give ſuch an Account of our Proceedings, as was publiſhed at *Paris* with the Priviledge of the King of *France*, as fully granted as in any other caſe whatever.

Pag 18, 19. Our Author tells us that the growing Greatneſs of the King of *France*, after the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle* was concluded by the mediation of the King of *England*, was ſo very terrible to the Queen Mother of *Spain*, who was Guardian to her Son *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, that ſhe employ'd her ableſt Miniſters to perſuade *England*, *Holland*, and *Sweden*, to join in an Alliance for the

the preſervation of the Peace, and the reciprocal ſecurity of each others Kingdoms.

The *Hollanders* he tells us, greedily embraced it, and ran into the Triple League with great readineſs, not much concerning themſelves with *France*, which they thought could make no great oppoſition to them by Sea, and by Land they were ſo fortify'd by the natural Fences of their Dikes, that they apprehended on that ſide no ſort of danger.

A conſtant Series of Succeſs againſt the *Spaniards*, who declared them a Sovereign and Independant Republick in 1648. puſhed them on to great Inſolencies againſt the King of *France*: they interpoſed in the Affairs of *Germany*, as if they had been immediately concerned: they determined Peace or War amongſt their Neighbours, as they thought would be moſt for their own Intereſt: they threatned to ruin the Kingdom of *France*, by prohibiting any Commerce with *French* Manufactures, and ſcattered Medals, and Pictures very derogatory to the Honour of the *French* King. Their buſying themſelves ſo much with the Affairs of *Germany* was a means to engage the Biſhop of *Munſter* to keep up his Army after he had concluded a Peace with the Duke of *Brunſwick Wolfembottel*, and to declare againſt the Encroachments of the *Hollanders* upon the Empire: which opportunity the *French* King laid hold of, to make an Alliance with him and the Princes of the Houſe of *Furſtemberg*, and the Biſhop of *Strasburg* againſt *Holland*; by which means he ſecured the Paſſes upon the *Rhine* and the *Maeſe*, which lay convenient for the ſetting upon the *Hollanders* by Land, who till then had thought themſelves ſecure from any Attacks on that ſide.

Pag. 21.

Pag. 45.

Pag. 48.

Pag. 52.

He

Pag. 57. 58. He engaged the Emperor alſo to a Neutrality, and perſwaded him to ratifie thoſe Alliances which the *French* King had already made with the Biſhops of *Munſter* and *Strasburgh*, and the Princes of the Houſe of *Furſtemberg*, with aſſurances that he would not concern himſelf in thoſe quarrels, unleſs either the Empire or the King of *Spain* ſhould be invaded.

Pag. 58. The King of *England* was already very much diſatisfi'd with the *Hollanders*, and was willing enough to diſengage himſelf from the Triple League: For the *Hollanders* had refuſed to ſtand to thoſe Regulations about the *Eaſt-India* Trade, which had been concluded upon at *Breda*; and their Veſſels would not lower their Topſails to the *Engliſh* Men of War, and they diſputed the Soveraignty Pag. 59. of the Sea, unleſs the King of *England* would declare for them againſt *France* in caſe of a Breach, which things were very diſhonourable for the *Engliſh* Nation, and were great Inſtances of the Treachery of the *Hollanders*, and of the ſmall aſſiſtance which the *Engliſh* could promiſe to themſelves from their Friendſhip.

Pag. 60. '*Colbert de Croiſſy*, the *French* Ambaſſador at *London*, 'urged all theſe things to the K. of *England*; he put 'him in mind of the Medals which the *Hollanders* pub- 'liſhed, wherein they attributed to themſelves all the 'Glory of concluding the Peace of *Aix la Capelle*, which 'had been obtained by the K. of *Englands* Mediation; 'and told him that this was the time wherein he might 'take his Revenge upon a Nation which had ſo little 'reſpect for Kings, and that he never could expect a Pag. 61. 'more favourable opportunity, ſince ſeveral *German* 'Princes had already entred into a League, and the 'King of *France* was ſufficiently powerful to ſatisfie

'all

"all his Confederates in the Proſecution of this "War, both as to their Advantage and Credit. Theſe things engaged the King of *England* to ſign a

ce qui engagea ce Prince à ſigner un Traité ſecret avec la France; & pour l'aſſeurer encore d'avantage Henriette d'Angleterre, Ducheſſe d'Orleans, Princeſſe qui avoit autant d'eſprit que de beauté, ſœur du Roy d'Angleterre, & belle ſœur du Roy de France, paſſa en Angleterre en 1670, & propoſa au Roy ſon frere, au nom du Roy tres-Chrêtien, de lui aſſeurer un autorité abſoliüe ſur ſon Parlement, & de reſtablir la Religion Catholique dans les Royaumes d'Angleterre, d'Eſcoſſe, & d'Irlande. Mais elle diſoit que pour en venir à bout, il faloit avant toutes choſes abaiſſer l'orgüeil & la puiſſance des Hollandois qui ne ſongeoient qu'à mettre la diviſion parmi leurs voiſins; & les reduire à la ſeule Province d'Hollande, de laquelle le Prince d'Orange ſeroit Souuerain, ou au moins Gouverneur perpetuel, ce qui ne ſeroit pas difficile à deux

Secret Treaty with *France*; and to make it the more firm, *Henrietta* Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, a Princeſs whoſe Wit was equal to her Beauty, Siſter to the King of *England*, and Siſter-in-law to the King of *France*, went over into *England* in 1670, and propoſed a Treaty to her Brother, in the Name of the moſt Chriſtian King, wherein ſhe proffer'd to ſecure to him **an Abſolute Authority over his Parliament, and the reeſtabliſhment of the Roman Catholick Religion in his Three Kingdoms of** England, Scotland, **and** Ireland. But ſhe ſaid, that before this could be effected, there was an abſolute neceſſity of abating the Haughtineſs and Power of the *Hollanders*, who only ſtudy'd to foment Diviſions amongſt their Neighbours; and to reduce them to the ſingle Province of *Hol-*

grands Roys puiſſants & bien unis, & que par ce moyen le Roy d'Angleterre auroit la Zelande, pour lui ſervir de retraite en cas de beſoin, & que le reſte des Pays bas demeureroit au Roy de France, s'il pouvoit s'en rendre maiſtre.

land, of which the Prince of *Orange* ſhould be Sovereign, or at leaſt perpetual Governour; which would not be difficult for theſe two Mighty Kings, when once well united, to accompliſh: ſo that by this means the King of *England* might have *Zealand* to retire to, if there ſhould be occaſion; and that the reſt of the *Low-Countries* ſhould remain to the King of *France*, whenever he ſhould be able to conquer them.

When the King of *France* had thus ſecur'd himſelf by theſe Alliances, he immediately began his preparations for War, and filled his Stores, and raiſed Men, ſome publickly, and ſome under-hand, all over *France*, in *Switzerland*, *Italy*, and *England*.

Tho theſe Negotiations, and eſpecially with *England*, were carry'd on with all the ſecrecy that mat-
P. 65. ters of that Importance required, yet the *Hollanders* had ſuch Notices given, as did exceedingly ſurprize them. "They could not imagine, that the *Engliſh* "would quit the Triple League; they ſaid, this
P. 75. "was a Report raiſed by the *French* to amuſe Man-"kind withal; they thought, that the preſent "Conduct of the King of *England* gave convincing "Proofs to the contrary: He had juſt before diſ-
P. 76. "miſſed out of his Ports a Fleet of *Dutch* Mer-"chant-men, and ſome *Amſterdam* Veſſels beſides; "and recalled Sir *George Downing*, his Miniſter at "the *Hague*, for ſpeaking with too much warmth "to the States General: So that, in ſhort, he ſeem-"ed in all his Actions to declare, that his Intenti-

"ons

" ons of keeping up a good Correſpondence with
" *Holland* were ſincere. However, the Breaches
every day grew wider and wider between *France*
and *Holland*; and matters were carried ſo far on both
ſides, that the *French* King reſolved to begin the War
the next Spring; " and in the mean time he took ſe- 1672.
" cret Meaſures with the King of *England* to ſet up P. 87.
" on them together, and to ſurprize them both by
Le Roy d'Angleterre de ſon " Sea and Land. As for
coté eſtoit embaraſſé, il fa- " the King of *England*, he
loit du ſecret & de l'argent " was exceedingly per-
pour faire reüſſier l'entre- " plexed; there was need
priſe, & il ne pouvoit rien " of Money to carry on
tirer de ſes peuples qu'en " on the Deſign, and that P. 88.
convoquant ſon Parlement, " ſecretly too: He could
ce qui faiſoit connoitre ſes " raiſe none at home
deſſeins à toute l'Europe, " without calling a Par-
outre que cette Aſſemblée tu- " liament, and that could
multueuſe par la mauvaiſe " not be done without ac-
intelligence qui eſt ordinaire- " quainting all *Europe*
ment entre les deux Cham- " with his Deſigns: there
bres & par les Intrigues des " was alſo great fear of
Hollandois pouvoit s'y oppo- " oppoſition, both from
ſer; mais le Roy tres-Chrê- " the miſunderſtandings
tien luy envoya des ſommes " which in that *Tumultu-*
ſuffiſantes pour mettre en " *ous Aſſembly* do for the
mer un flotte conſiderable, & " moſt part ariſe between
luy conſeilla pour mieux ca- " the Two Houſes; and
cher leur union de temoigner " from the Intrigues of
aux Hollandois qu'il vouloit " the *Hollanders*. For
bien vivre avec eux, de pa- " which Reaſons the K.
roitre ferme dans les traitez " of *France* furniſh'd him
de triple Alliance, & de pub- " with ſuch Sums of Mo-
lier qu'il ne vouloit avoir " ney as were ſufficient
une flotte que parce que ſes " to ſend out a conſidera-
" ble

voiſins, & particulierement les François, faiſoient de grands armemens dans tous les ports qu'ils auoient ſur l'Ocean.

" ble Fleet; and he ad-
" viſed the King of *Eng-*
" *land* (the better to con-
" ceal their Agreements)
" to keep a fair Correſpondence outwardly with
P. 89. " the *Dutch*, to appear firm to the Triple League,
" and to declare that he ſet out a Fleet for no other
" Reaſons, but becauſe his Neighbors, and eſpeci-
" ally the *French*, who made great Preparations in
" all their Ports upon the Ocean, ſtrengthen'd
" themſelves ſo very conſiderably by Sea.

Yet all this was not carried on ſo ſecretly, but their own Reſidents at *London*, and the Miniſters of other Princes in K. *Charles*'s Court, gave the *Hollanders* ſuch ſure Advertiſements of his altering his Meaſures, that they found it paſt all queſtion. Penſioner
P. 91. *de Witt* fell in a Swoon in the Stadt-houſe, upon reading of a Letter which gave him an Account of it; and as ſoon as he had recovered himſelf, he propoſed to ſend the *Heer Meerman* into *England*, to renew the old Alliances; who was immediately ſe-
P. 93. conded by the Marqueſs *del Freno*, the *Spaniſh* Miniſter, who was ſent thither on purpoſe to joyn with him in making uſe of all ſorts of Arguments which
P. 118. might oblige the King of *England* to break off his new Treaty with *France*.

But all theſe Applications proving ineffectual, all things tended to a War: It was known that the K. of *England* had declared for *France*; and that being provok'd with the uſage which his Subjects had received at *Surinam*, he had renewed a Treaty with
P. 119. *France* againſt *Holland*, and had promiſed to begin the War, provided that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would declare War againſt the States in the beginning of *May*.

And

And tho the Earneſtneſs which the King and the D. of *York* ſhewed in the Proſecution of this buſineſs was extraordinary, though they ſet out Ships, and man'd them with all the Induſtry and Application poſſible; 'yet becauſe the Government of *England* 'was mix'd, and that in the great Concerns of the 'Nation, or in raiſing of Mony, there was a ne-'ceſſity of a Parliament; *which is like the People of* P. 120. '*whom it is made up, not always of the ſame Mind*; and 'that the variableneſs of their Climate is even vi-'ſible in their Counſels: and beſides, ſince the 'Dutcheſs of *Orleans* dy'd ſoon after her return in-'to *France*; For theſe Reaſons the King of *France* 'did not much rely upon any Aſſiſtance from *Eng-'land*, and ſo took his Meaſures in ſuch a manner, 'that the King of *England* might be aſſur'd they 'muſt ſucceed in caſe he ſhould fail him; and there-'fore he would not ſuffer the Rage of the *Engliſh* 'againſt the *Dutch* at that time to cool, but he rather 'endeavoured to plunge them into a War, by ſuch 'an Action as might correſpond to their earneſt De-'ſire of being revenged.

And this Deſign ſoon ſucceeded; for the *French* having notice of the return of the *Dutch Smyrna*-Fleet, which were then at Sea, they immediately acquainted the King of *England* with it, and told P. 121. 'him, that this was a favourable Opportunity for 'him to engage the *Engliſh* in a certain War: They 'told him, that ſuch a Prize would furniſh him 'with more Mony in one Day, than he could get 'from his Parliament in a Year; and perhaps ſo P. 122. 'great a Prize might put him, during the whole

'courſe of the War, in ſuch a condition, as that 'he would not ſtand in need of his Parliament; 'and that he ought not to let ſlip ſuch an Opportu- 'nity, becauſe he certainly knew, that what Succeſs 'ſoever it might have, yet his People, who always 'carry'd themſelves very high upon a proſperous 'turn of Affairs, who were ſenſible of Affronts, 'would ſpare for nothing which might carry on 'the War, wherein they might expect to humble 'the *Dutch*, and to revenge the Wrongs of their 'Merchants, and of their Nation in general, upon 'thoſe who would diſpute the Soveraignty of the 'Sea with them.

Upon theſe Sollicitations the King conſented, and
P. 123. ſent Sir *Robert Holmes* with Nine Men of War into the Channel, to expect the coming of this *Smyrna* Fleet. And it had this effect, That tho the *Dutch*, (who had ſome Notice of it before) did in a thick Foggy Night, eſcape without any very conſiderable Loſs; yet this engaged the *Engliſh* to a War, which was immediately hereupon openly Proclaimed by the King of *England*, againſt the States Gene-
P. 132. ral: Which was earneſtly preſſed by Mr. *Colbert de Croiſſy*, who adviſed him not to delay, after the ſtriking ſo Signal, as well as ſo unexpected a Stroak.

How far the Cauſes alledged in the Declaration of War, which followed ſoon after, and the Reaſons by which the King endeavoured to perſuade his Parliament to a hearty Concurrence with him in it, agreed with theſe Motives, every Man may judg. Whoever conſiders the Carriage of the King of *France* in other things, will not wonder at ſuch a

piece

piece of Treachery as the publication of these Secrets was, whilst King *Charles* II. was alive: And I believe, that the sending a Man to the *Bastile* for Ten Days, who was notoriously known to have been Employed for this very purpose, did convince as few People of the Falshood of these pretended Alliances, as the sending of Mr. *Skelton* to the *Tower* by King *James* II. did; which was so very like, that one would think the Mock-proceedings against Mr. *L'Abbé Primi*, gave a Patern to the King of *England*, to Animadvert upon his own Minister, who by the Confession of the *French* Resident at the *Hague*, acted by his Majesty's Order, only the Second Part of what the Abbot wrote.

FINIS.